

NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY
Office of The Director
Fort George G. Meade, Maryland

29 June 1965

Vice Admiral William F. Raborn, Jr., USN
Director of Central Intelligence
Langley, Virginia

Dear Red:

Following up on our conversation on the golf course Friday afternoon, and even though I am fully aware that I am no longer in the chain of command of CIA, I urge that you recommend to the President that Lyman B. Kirkpatrick, Jr., be awarded the National Security Medal.

This award has been presented about ten or twelve times and, to the best of my knowledge, upon the recommendation of the Director of Central Intelligence. Of all the recipients of this medal known to me, none has given to the CIA and the intelligence community the dedicated, selfless devotion to duty over such a long period of time as Kirk.

I attach for your information a biographical sketch as well as two letters I wrote to the Rockefeller Foundation in connection with Kirk's activities.

Faithfully yours,



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MARSHALL S. CARTER
Lieutenant General, U. S. Army

Incls.
a/s

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BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF LYMAN B. KIRKPATRICK, JR.

Lyman Bickford Kirkpatrick, Jr. was born in Rochester, New York, on 15 July 1916. He attended Public School No. 1, and when his family moved to Glens Falls, New York, Glens Falls Academy, 1928-29, and then Derby Academy in Hingham, Mass. 1929-30. His high school education was received at Deerfield Academy, Deerfield, Mass., from which he graduated in 1934. In the summer of 1932 he attended the University of Geneva, Switzerland, to study French.

He received an A. B. degree in politics from Princeton University in 1938. At Princeton he was an undergraduate in the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs, and wrote his senior thesis on "The Power of Congress in Foreign Relations" with Edward S. Corwin as his faculty advisor. While at Princeton he played on the undefeated freshman football team of 1934 and was on the varsity football squad of 1935. He was manager and treasurer of the Cloister Inn Club (one of the Princeton clubs where upperclassmen eat) with full responsibility for the running of the Club for two years, for which he received his room and board. He was an employee of the Student Furniture Exchange all four years and the senior manager in his senior year. He was undergraduate president of the student body of the Woodrow Wilson School. On the basis of academic ability, he received a scholarship in the junior and senior year and, all told, earned more than 90% of his way through college.

On graduating from Princeton in June 1938, he went to Europe and spent the summer tutoring an applicant for Groton while studying international affairs. He returned to the United States in the fall of 1938 and was immediately employed by David Lawrence as assistant to the managing director of the Bureau of National Affairs, one of Lawrence's publishing organizations. In this capacity he managed the production of several publications, including the verbatim transcript of the Congressional Temporary National Economic Committee. He wrote advertising and direct mail selling. In 1939 he was transferred to the editorial staff of the Bureau of National Affairs and was a reporter and one of the editors of such business services as Labor Relations Reporter, Wage and Hour Reporter, the U. S. Patents Quarterly, and the U. S. Law Week. Included in this responsibility was the editing and production of legal and labor manuals. In 1940 he was designated Personnel Director of the U. S. News Publishing Corporation in addition to his other duties, and was responsible for the development of such features as a retirement program, group hospitalization, and employee recreational activities.

During the period from 1938 to 1942 while he was working for the Bureau of National Affairs, he also was the U.S. editor and manager of The Whitehall Letter. The Whitehall Letter was a weekly newsletter edited in London by his sister, Helen Paul Kirkpatrick, of the Chicago Daily News Foreign Service, and sent by cable to the U.S. for distribution to a subscribers' list of prominent corporation and government officials. As the U.S. editor and manager he was responsible for editing the Letter in Washington and selling it in the United States.

In June 1942 he was granted war leave by the U.S. News and joined the Office of the Coordinator of Information. This shortly became the Office of Strategic Services, and after four weeks of training in an O.S.S. school in Maryland, he was sent to the O.S.S. unit in London in November of 1942. Here he organized the Reports Branch of the London establishment and was in liaison with the British, French, Norwegian, Czech and Polish intelligence services. He also was in contact with the Basques in exile. He attended the Polish Intelligence School in Glasgow. Having developed some expertise in German Order of Battle, and with a rather comprehensive knowledge of clandestine collection of Order of Battle intelligence, he was detailed briefly to the Strategic Intelligence Board of the European Command to participate in the writing of a report on the attrition of the German armies, with an estimate of how many casualties they would have to suffer before seeking peace terms.

In 1944 he participated in the organization and training of the O.S.S. Detachment assigned to the First U.S. Army for the landing in Normandy and served as the intelligence officer of that Detachment. Upon the activation of the Twelfth U.S. Army Group in Normandy, the Detachment was transferred to Army Group and shortly thereafter he assumed the command of the Detachment and served in that capacity until January 1945 at which time the battle lines had reached Luxembourg. This Detachment maintained close liaison with the French and Belgian Resistance and served as a channel for the intelligence reports from the Resistance and from O.S.S. agents to Twelfth Army Group. For his work in this particular capacity he received the U.S. Bronze Star and the French and Belgian Croix de Guerre. In October 1944 he was asked to fill in as the G-2 briefing officer for General Bradley in addition to his duties as O.S.S. Detachment commander and consequently served as the G-2 briefing officer at Bradley's tactical headquarters for the rest of the European campaign. For his performance in this assignment he received the U.S. Legion of Merit as well as the European Theater Ribbon and five Battle Stars.

Upon the conclusion of hostilities in Europe he wrote a document for the Twelfth Army Group G-2 entitled "Destruction of the German Armies in the West," which was widely distributed to U. S. and Allied armies. In addition, he personally conducted a review of the work of the G-2 sections in the European Theater at Division, Corps, Army and Group level, and wrote a comprehensive study on how intelligence was organized and functioned and the use made of particular sources. This study is printed as a part of the official history of the Twelfth Army Group.

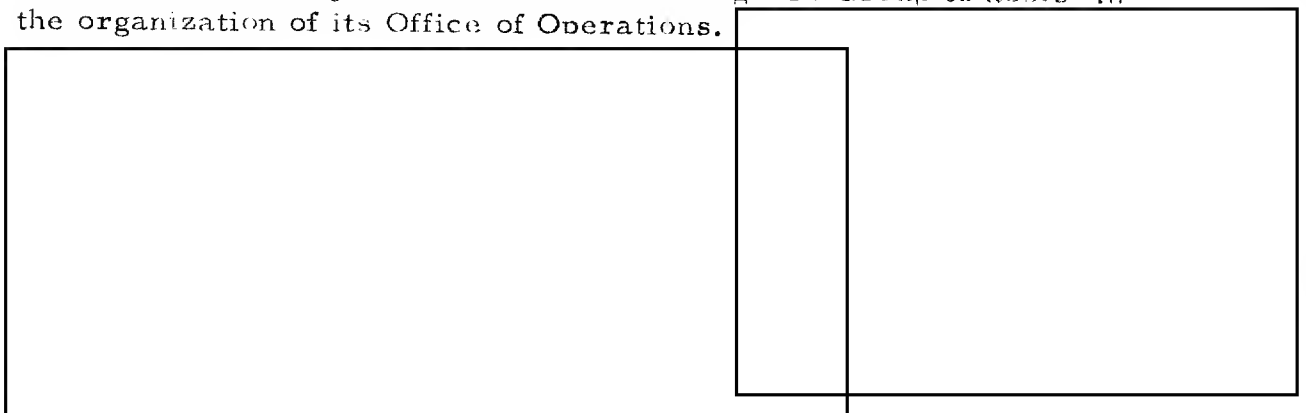
In July 1945 he was transferred back to the O. S. S. and ordered to the China-Burma-India Theater, but because of his length of service overseas he was routed through the Zone of the Interior. The Japanese surrendered while he was in the U. S.; his orders for CBI were cancelled and he was assigned to Washington where he spent the next month writing after-action reports on the use of intelligence detachments with field armies.

He left the O. S. S. in October 1945 and returned to the U. S. News and World Report as one of the editors of World Report magazine where he wrote on a variety of subjects in the area of foreign affairs, covering particularly international aviation as well as handling the full-time coverage of the Department of State. During this time he was asked to prepare the annual article for the Encyclopedia Britannica Book of the Year on "Armies of the World." Initially he did this in collaboration with Major General Edwin L. Sibert, who had been the G-2 of the Twelfth U. S. Army Group, and later on his own. This was done every year between 1947 and 1960.

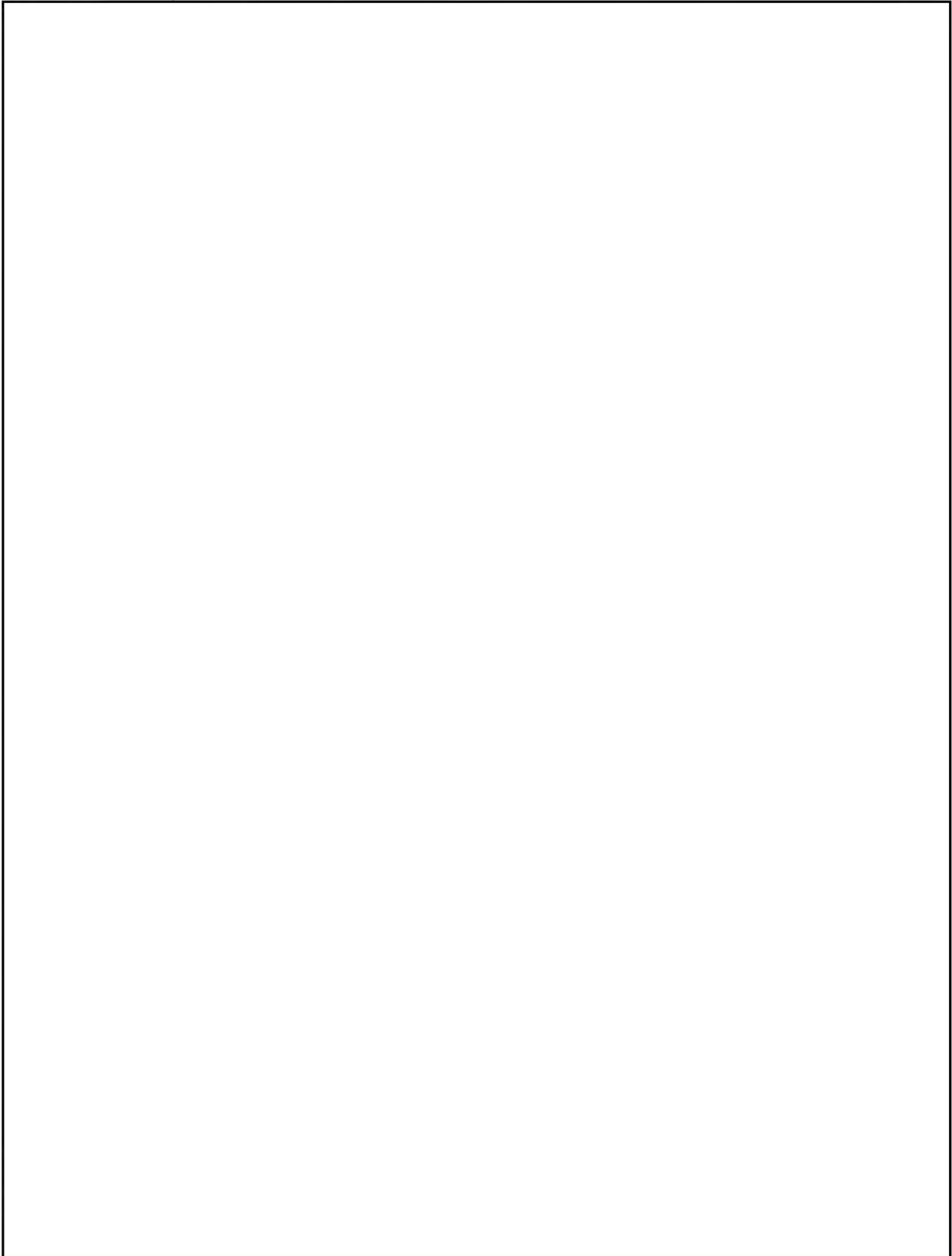
In January 1947, at General Sibert's request, he took leave from the U. S. News and joined the Central Intelligence Group to assist in the organization of its Office of Operations.

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In July 1960 President Eisenhower named him the Chairman of a Joint Study Group composed of CIA, Defense, State, Bureau of the Budget and White House representatives to study the entire foreign intelligence effort of the United States. This Joint Study Group worked full time for six months on its report which was handed to the President on 15 December 1960. The 43 recommendations made by that Study Group were approved by the National Security Council on 18 January 1961, and the approval was immediately reaffirmed by the Kennedy Administration with the result that all 43 of its recommendations have either been implemented or are in the process of implementation. It was as a result of this report that certain of the military intelligence activities were unified under the Defense Intelligence Agency.

In 1960 he received one of the ten National Civil Service League Awards annually given Federal career employees, and also received the Princeton Class of 1938 Woodrow Wilson Award for Outstanding Service.

On 28 November 1961 he was relieved of his duties as Inspector General and named by John McCone, the new Director, to head a three-man study group to review the role of the Director of Central Intelligence, the work of the CIA and the work of the U. S. intelligence community. This group worked full time for three months and submitted recommendations which resulted in major reorganizations within the CIA and a general improvement in the work of the intelligence community. Much of the present organization of the CIA is as a result of the work of this study group.

In March of 1962 he was designated the Executive Director of CIA the #3 man in the Agency (under Mr. McCone and General Carter) with the responsibility for the day-to-day management of the organization. To these responsibilities were added that of Comptroller in December 1963 with full authority over all of the allocation of the money and man power of the Agency. In this latter capacity he has been responsible for the implementation in CIA of the economy measures directed by the President with annual savings in the neighborhood of \$6 million in

operating expenses and reduction in work force by some 600 people in a 16-month period. He has also been responsible for the development of a fiscal control system which for the first time is developing a total inventory of all Agency assets.

In 1964 he organized the Educational Aid Fund, a group responsible for the development of a scholarship program for the children of CIA employees. In its initial fund drive this organization has raised \$15,000 and anticipates the awarding of at least 30 scholarships of \$500 each for the academic year 1965-66. He has always been active in personnel matters and during its existence served as the Chairman of the CIA Career Service Board. As the Executive Director-Comptroller he chairs the Financial Policy and Budget Committee and sits as a member of the Director's Executive Committee. Together with Sherman Kent in 1954 he developed the quarterly publication, "Studies in Intelligence," which for the first time in U. S. history has commenced the compilation of the literature of intelligence on a classified basis. He is a frequent contributor of articles to this quarterly.

In 1964 he received from President Johnson the President's Award for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service.

Since its organization in 1956, he has served as the CIA liaison officer to the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board.

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In addition to lectures to a large number of Agency training courses--about 50 a year--he annually delivers lectures on the Agency to the National War College in Washington; Army War College in Carlisle, Pa.; Air War College in Montgomery, Alabama; Naval War College in Newport, R. I.; and Armed Forces Staff College in Norfolk.

He has participated vigorously in the Agency's recruitment efforts at colleges and universities, and those visited include the University of Iowa at Iowa City, of Illinois at Urbana, of Michigan at Ann Arbor, of Missouri at Columbia as well as Harvard, Princeton, Maryland, Johns Hopkins, Georgetown, American, Howard, Catholic and West Virginia.

He has always participated in community affairs. In 1941 while a resident of Alexandria, Virginia, he organized the East Side Citizens Association dedicated to the preservation and beautification of Alexandria and instrumental in eventually acquiring smoke control in the city. In Fairfax, where he has lived since 1945, he has been a member of the vestry of the Truro Episcopal Church, a member of the Board of the Fairfax County Health Association and of the Fairfax County Tuberculosis Association. He is presently the Vice Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Fairfax Hospital and a member of the Board of Trustees of the Woodrow Wilson Rehabilitation Center in Fishersville, Virginia.

Kirkpatrick married Jeanne Courtney of Hackensack, New Jersey in February 1939. They have four children. The oldest, Lyman III is 22, a Corporal in Army Special Forces who has served in Vietnam. The others are Jean Barclay (18) a student at William Woods College in Fulton, Missouri; Paul Timothy (14) in 8th grade at St. Stephen's School in Alexandria, Virginia; and Helen (6).

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Quarters 14
Fort McNair
Washington, D. C.
8 June 1965

Dr. Robert W. van de Velde
Faculty Secretary
Rockefeller Public Service Awards
Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Dr. van de Velde:

I apologize for the delay in answering your letter of 7 May concerning the renomination of Lyman B. Kirkpatrick, Jr., for a Rockefeller Public Service Award in the field of Administration.

The views expressed to you in my letter of 10 August 1963 have altered only as my admiration for Mr. Kirkpatrick, for his devotion and for his capabilities has increased. You perhaps might have gained the impression that we had overburdened Mr. Kirkpatrick with the duties described in that letter. However, when it became necessary to remodel certain of the fiscal and managerial functions of the Agency, we again turned to Mr. Kirkpatrick for the force and drive required to make meaningful decisions on, and assume full responsibility for, the allocation of manpower and money. His reward was meager--his title became Executive Director-Comptroller--but his accomplishments were great and included carrying into effect economy measures directed by the President so that in a 16-month period very substantial savings in operating expenses and manpower were realized. In addition, he developed a fiscal control system which for the first time is systematically inventorying total Agency assets.

He also continued his efforts toward establishing additional employee benefits, and in 1964 organized an "Educational Aid Fund" to create a scholarship program for the children of CIA employees. Under Mr. Kirkpatrick's leadership, a group of senior officials conducted a fund drive which raised sufficient money to allow the granting of 30 scholarships of \$500 each for the academic year 1965-1966.

I have observed Lyman Kirkpatrick's work firsthand for the past three years plus. Recently I left the post of Deputy Director of

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Central Intelligence and assumed the Directorship of the National Security Agency. I leave with total respect and admiration for Kirk's integrity, loyalty, objectivity and selflessness. As a "pro," he has known what should be done, what had to be done, and how it should be done. -- and then did it.

Faithfully yours,

Marshall S. Carter
Lieutenant General, USA